This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Tyranny is irresponsible power . . . whether the power be lodged in one or many.
—Canning.

WHOLE NO. 1381 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1937 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 27, NO. 40

C. I. O. DICTATORSHIP BLAMED FOR LOSS OF STEEL STRIKE

President Green Declares That Lewis's Tyranny Prevented Workers, a Majority of Whom Opposed the Walkout, From Taking a Strike Vote.

Contrasts This Despotic Policy With American Federation of Labor Democratic Procedure and Majority Rule for Determining Every Question.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address delivered here over a nationwide hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System, charged that the failure of the recent strike of the iron and steel workers, with its wreckage of distress in many communities, was deliberately caused by the dictatorial policy of the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who deliberately refused to permit the workers to take a vote on the question of the walkout.

This lack of democratic procedure, he said, was in direct contrast to the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor, which takes the position that "those who engage in strikes for higher wages, recognition of their unions or improved conditions of employment should be permitted to decide by a majority vote as to whether they should launch and engage in an industrial conflict."

DEMOCRACY IN A. F. OF L. CONVENTIONS

Outlining the general principle of democracy which animates the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green referred to the annual convention of the Federation which meets in Denver on October 4 with delegates from unions numbering four million dues-paying members.

He pointed out that in the A. F. of L. conventions, from the election of delegates to the drafting of laws which govern the Federation, every step is marked by a majority vote and democratic procedure which completely prevents the dictatorial control of organizations like the C. I. O., in which the membership have little to say and are governed by the edicts of their rulers.

Following is the text of that portion of Mr. Green's radio address in which he discussed the democratic procedure of the American Federation of Labor in contrast with the dictatorial rule of the Committee for Industrial Organization as illustrated in the steel strike:

The 57th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will meet in Denver, Colorado, beginning October 4th. Approximately four million dues-paying members of organized labor will be represented at this historic convention and indirectly the lives and welfare of many millions more will be affected by decisions made and actions taken at this great Congress of Labor.

These annual conventions are the only conventions wherein hundreds of national and international unions participate in the formulation of national labor policies and in the development of administrative plans. One hundred national and international unions, 48 state federations of labor and Puerto Rico, 735 city central bodies and 1,406 federal local unions will be represented in the convention this year.

BASED ON VOLUNTARY ACTION

The American Federation of Labor was organized and established in 1881. Its foundation was laid by those who sought to establish and build a practical, constructive labor movement in America. It has always been regarded as the parent body of organized labor.

The American Federation of Labor is original in construction, freely formed and soundly established upon the basis of voluntary action and support of its membership. Its economic and organization policies have evolved out of a wide experience covering more than one-half a century. It has never substituted emotion for common sense nor passion and feeling for reason and sound judgment. It represents today the best thought of those who compose its membership. It has gained great knowledge through experience and it has applied it all in the formulation of its plans and procedure.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL APPLIED

The membership of the American Federation of Labor applies the rule of democratic control both in the selection of delegates and in the deliberations of conventions. The drafting of the laws which govern and the disposition of all questions presented to the conventions are determined by a majority vote and in conformity with democratic procedure. This is fundamental to the success of any organization and particularly the organized labor movement.

There are two ways by which organization may be governed. One is

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41 ST. LOUIS CLEANING FIRMS GIVE WAGE RAISE

Agreement Gained by Teamsters and Dry Cleaners Unions Adds $250,000 Annually to Pay Envelopes of 1600 Employes and Grants 44-Hour Week.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

St. Louis, Mo.—The International Association of Cleaning and Dye House Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers have jointly secured one of the nation's outstanding victories in the cleaning and dyeing industry, with the signing of an agreement here with the St. Louis Dry Cleaners' Exchange, an association of cleaning plant operators.

The new agreement brings increased wages and improved working conditions for 1,600 people, employed by 41 cleaning concerns. The agreement, won after eight weeks of negotiation, establishes the 44-hour work week in slack periods and time and a half for overtime. The 48-hour week will apply only during two three-month "busy seasons."

Wage increases won by the unions, for the various classes of workers in the dry cleaning industry, are estimated to total about $250,000 annually.

AMERICAN SEAMEN HIT BY THE NEW REPUBLIC

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The New Republic, self styled "Liberal" weekly, has repeatedly championed the new C. I. O. Seamen's Union and its tactics, including sit-down strikes at home and abroad.

Just how little this dilettante periodical cares for the American Merchant Marine and American seamen's jobs is amply illustrated in its editorial columns.

The New Republic thinks we should allow foreign nations "to continue to transport our goods."

In other words, this C. I. O. champion would have American seamen starve on the beach looking for jobs on non-existent American ships!

What a liberal friend!

Farmers Get Millions of Dollars From the Government

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The increasing extent of financial contributions by the Government to the prosperity of the farmers was plainly shown in a recent report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, estimating the income which the farmers will receive from the sale of their products "and from Government payments" in the calendar year 1937. The estimate totals around $9,000,000,000. This is an increase of $1,135,000,000 over the income received in 1936.

The report then said:

"During the first half of 1937 Government payments amounted to $330,000,000 compared with $287,000,000 for the entire year 1936. A part of the payments on the 1936 agricultural conservation program are still to be made during the next few months, and it is anticipated that payments on the 1937 agricultural conservation program, for which $500,000,000 was appropriated, will get under way before the end of this calendar year."

The report added that the estimate of $9,000,000,000 as the cash income of the farmers during 1937 "includes only the actual Government payments which will be made to farmers during the calendar year and will probably amount to from 400 to 450 million dollars."

Of course 450 million dollars isn't a very large chunk in $9,000,000,000 annual income—but at least it will help a good many farmers to keep the sufferings of poverty from hitting them too severely.

U. S. Court Hits Sit-Down Strike

Federal Judge Coleman Says Seizure of Freighter in Baltimore Harbor by C. I. O. Crew Violated "All the Principles on Which the Government Was Founded"; Orders Sit-Downers Evicted.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—"C. I. O. sit-down strikes have received a severe jolt from United States District Judge Coleman at Baltimore, Maryland," declared John Bley, agent for the Marine Firemen's Union, in commenting on the action of Labor, in commenting on the action of the Judge, who, after listening to the complaint of owners of the freighter "Dakmar," on which a C. I. O. crew had conducted a sixteen-day sit-down strike, instructed United States Marshal Kiecka to proceed to the vessel without delay and evict the crew. The eviction was accomplished in a very few minutes.

"Classing the strike a 'violation of all the principles on which the Government is founded,' Judge Coleman roundly scored both the seamen and the attorneys for the National Maritime Union, C. I. O. affiliate," Mr. Bley said.

"The Federal judge's rebuke came with a decision in the legal action brought by the Calmar Steamship Com-

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Green Urges United Action by American Legion and Labor to Protect Democracy

Tells Big Convention of World War Veterans in New York City That "The American Federation of Labor, With Its Membership Totaling More Than Four Million Dues Paying Men and Women, Remains Steadfast and Uncompromising in Its Opposition to Communism, Fascism, Nazism, and the Different Philosophies Which All These 'Isms' Represent."

"We Will Have Nothing To Do With These Destructive Movements; We Shall Oppose Them Vigorously, As We Have Always Done, and Resist With All the Resources at Our Command All Attempts Which They Make to Substitute the Form of Government Which They Advocate for the Free, Representative Form of Government Which Our Forefathers Established Here."

"We Recognize That in a Democracy the People May Change Their Form of Government At Will, But It Is Inconceivable That An Enlightened People Which Has Practiced the Art of Self-Government for One Hundred and Fifty Years Would Accept Either Fascism or Communism; Both Represent Autocracy and the Rule of the Dictator; We Can Never Permit These Forms of Government To Be Imposed Upon a Free People Here Through Force and Revolution."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The desirability of the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor working together unitedly for the protection of the American Government and institutions from the onslaughts of dictatorships of all breeds was expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the recent convention of the American Legion in New York City.

Reminding the World War Veterans that he came to them "commissioned by a great army of approximately four million working men and women to convey to you their greetings and felicitations," Mr. Green said:

It is my well-considered opinion that the call of the hour is for a closer and stronger relationship between the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion. We have so much in common as to make it comparatively easy to promote understanding and cooperation between these two great patriotic forces.

Time and experience have shown that the fraternal bonds which were established in the beginning, when the American Legion was formed and which have remained unbroken, have been of mutual benefit and of great public service.

DICTATORSHIPS KILL FREE TRADE UNIONS

The conflict which arose between the forces of democracy and dictatorship in government, following the close of the World War continues in varied form in almost every nation throughout the world. In a number of European countries democratic rule and self-government have been completely abolished. Dictatorships and autocracy have been firmly established in its stead.

The first to suffer, when a change from popular government to the rule of the autocrat takes place, are the free, democratic trade unions esablished by the workers. Their property and funds are immediately confiscated, their organizations are dissolved and wiped out by dictatorial decree and worse of all, their leaders are seized and ruthlessly destroyed or consigned to prison or concentration camps. Many of them are never heard from again.

Invariably these leaders of European trade unions are men trained and experienced in human affairs and possessed of a broad and clear understanding of economic and social problems. Their loss cripples and hampers the workers in their efforts to preserve their economic strength as represented by their trade unions. Under such circumstances it is impossible for free, democratic trade unions to function.

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N. Y. LIOUOR SALESMEN OFFER NEW AGREEMENTS

Closed Shop and 33 1-3 Per Cent of Gross Sales Feature Proposed Contracts.

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—Licensed Alcoholic Beverage Salesmen's Union No. 20376 has submitted a proposed new agreement to wholesalers in the metropolitan New York area to replace a temporary agreement entered into last April. It is reported most of the wholesalers promptly accepted the terms of the new agreement, which, according to Sol Cilento, vice president of the union, included:

1. Recognition of the closed shop.
2. Acceptance of a code of ethics, under which wholesalers agree to sell merchandise for the price established by the owners of registered brands or their accredited agents.
3. Payment to salesmen as compensation by distributors of 33 1-3 per cent of the gross profit made on all sales.
4. Elimination of house accounts.
5. No discharge for union activity.

The contracts, which go into effect when signed, are for one year's duration, and provide that negotiations for renewals of contracts start thirty days prior to expiration of old contracts.

Organization of beverage salesmen is progressing in many sections of the country, largely under the direction of Sidney A. Weinstock, A. F. of L. organizer. Indianapolis, Indiana, beverage salesmen recently determined upon A. F. of L. unionization, following the lead of such communities as New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Retail liquor store salesmen are members of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association in many communities.

Metal Trades Charge C. I. O. Is Agent Of Red Plot Against the A. F. of L.

Activities of Lewis's Group in Raiding Federation Unions Outlined in Report to Denver Convention; Labor Relations Act Is Criticised.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colo.—A blistering attack on the subversive activities of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization as the agent of a Communist plot to secure control of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor featured the report of the officers of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to the annual convention of the Department here.

The report, which was signed by John P. Frey, president, and W. A. Calvin, secretary-treasurer of the Department, did not mince its language in hammering the destructive tactics of the C. I. O., which was established shortly after the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor by Mr. Lewis and his associates with the declared purpose of putting into effect the resolution on organization policy which had been overwhelmingly defeated by the delegates.

In taking this action the Lewis group definitely undertook to overthrow the principle of democratic procedure and majority rule which the A. F. of L. has constantly practiced since it was established and to substitute for it a minority rule policy based on dictatorship.

Unions Raided

Declaring that the C. I. O. is not content with organizing the unorganized, the report charged it with making "constant raids" into the membership of the metal unions and with seeking "by threats, intimidation and mass picketing" to force A. F. of L. metal workers into the C. I. O.

These "raids" the report said, included "terroristic methods" in which A. F. of L. unionists were assaulted and their wives "terrorized by visits to their homes and calls over the phone."

The report further declared that the C. I. O. unions have invaded the jurisdiction of craft unions in the automobile industry and alleged that wage agreements below the A. F. of L. scale were made by the C. I. O.

Communists on C. I. O. Payroll

Turning to the well-known Communist influence which permeates the Committee for Industrial Organization the report said:

"During the past year leaders of the C. I. O., including John L. Lewis, have made weak disclaimers of Communist connections with their organizations. They assert that as employers give work to Communist as well as other workmen, it is necessary to organize

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PRICE FACTS ARE SOUGHT FOR MINIMUM WAGE STUDY

New York Labor Department Wants Data to Determine Lowest Pay Permissible for Women and Minors.

Albany, N. Y. (AFLNS).—Twenty field representatives of the State Department of Labor are engaged in survey of prices of necessities in fifteen representative cities, to aid in determining minimum wage schedules. Numerous items, such as clothing, shoes, food, fuel and light, rent, medical and dental care, a few beauty items, recreation items and others, will be priced.

This pricing is a second step in the determination of the cost of living which the Legislature set as one of the standards to be used in establishing minimum wage schedules for women and minors.

The other two factors to be considered in setting minimum wage schedules are: fair value of services rendered by wage-earners and the wages paid for comparable work by other employers in the State.

Union-Made Goods Make Large Gains

Report of Union Label Trades Department to Annual Convention Reveals Progress in Enlarged Use of Union Products and Services; $32,961 Spent in Educational Work.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver, Colo.—Nation-wide progress in creating larger demands for union label products and union services during the past year was reported by the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to the thirtieth convention of the Department held here on September 30 and October 1.

The report indicated a constantly growing interest in the union label, shop card and working buttons.

Increased Membership

Pointing out that during the year the Department had "experienced a remarkable growth in the membership of our affiliated organizations," the Executive Board said:

"This is a most happy turn of events, especially in this day of division, strife and friction in the House of Labor. It clearly indicates that with a united labor alliance the influences and forces of labor, intelligently and constructively directed, would prove invincible. By such realization the importance of our work and of our department would be tremendously increased.

"It is estimated that today organized labor in the several groupings embraces nearly ten millions of workers. This represents approximately 50,000,000 of wage earners and their dependents—a most important field in which we are to strive. With this consuming power organized under our banner our advancement and progress could and would be phenomenal."

Many Fields of Educational Work

Directing attention to the fact that the major function of the Union Label Trades Department is to promote educational campaigns to increase the use of the union label, shop card and button, the report gave a detailed account of the various publicity channels utilized for this purpose by the Department.

News releases of various forms, including editorials, fillers and cartoons, have been issued to the Official and Weekly Labor Press and other publications. Twenty-four weekly papers devoted to the interest of the farmers regularly run an advertising cut for the union label, shop card and button in exchange for a cartoon and mat service issued by the Department. In addition many daily papers are reported as contributing a page to local labor unions for labor news, making use of the Department's editorial and cartoon features.

Union Label Weeks and Exhibits

During the year union label weeks were proclaimed by the mayors of

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MULLANEY IS HONORED BY ASBESTOS WORKERS

Convention Re-elects Him for Life to Office of International President; Ringing Resolution Adopted Affirms Loyalty to A. F. of L. and Hostility to Lewis's C. I. O.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers at their fifteenth convention held at Chicago, Ill., during the week of September 20th paid the greatest honor at their command in re-electing their International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, for a life term.

The nomination of President Mullaney was seconded by each individual delegate to the convention in behalf of the locals they represented and on request so recorded in the convention proceedings.

Board Members Elected

The convention returned for a five-year term of office the International Association's General Executive Board comprising, in addition to President Mullaney, Vice-Presidents Hugh E. Mulligan, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Dalton, Cleveland, Ohio; George R. Hennig, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer C. W. Sickles, Washington, D. C., and further increased the General Executive Board membership by election of three additional Vice-Presidents—Thomas B. Reed, Houston, Texas; John W. Hoff, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Hunter, Philadelphia, Pa.

Resolution on the A. F. of L.

Outstanding among the resolutions considered by the convention was the one submitted by the General Executive

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POLISHERS VOTE $100,000 FOR ORGANIZATION WORK

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Apparently determined to back the American Federation of Labor to the limit in its effort to organize all possible unorganized workers, the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union, in convention here, levied an assessment of $1 per month for 10 months, with the expectation of building up a $100,000 organization fund.

The union also voted approval of the extra one cent per month per member recently asked by the A. F. of L. from affiliated organizations to aid in the intensive campaign now under way.

Among other actions of the 18th biennial convention of the union were included: 1. Endorsement of the 30-hour work week; 2. Endorsement of President Roosevelt's proposed Federal Court reforms; 3. Urged extension of the Social Security Act and of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill; 4. Demanded legislative measures intended for protection of the health of workers.

C. I. O. POLITICAL SCHEME IS STIGMATIZED BY GREEN

Declares That "Labor Regards Any Attempt Made by Anyone to Buy Favors From the Government as Most Reprehensible" and a "Vital Blow at the Heart of Democracy and Self-Government!"; Yet We Have Recently Witnessed the Spectacle of a Leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization Brazenly Demanding Favors From the Government in Reward For a Large Campaign Contribution Last Fall; Must Not That Be Branded as the Essence of Grundyism?"

Holds That American Federation of Labor Nonpartisan Political Policy, Under Which Workers Vote Against Candidates Regarded as Unfit for Public Office and Support Candidates "Known to Be Honest, Fair and Capable Representatives of All the People," Gains Far More Legislation Beneficial to Working Men and Women Than Would be Possible Under the Independent Labor Party Plan.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A strong denunciation of the demands of the Committee for Industrial Organization for Government favors in return for campaign contributions and a vigorous criticism of projected moves to form an independent political labor party featured a broadcast speech here over the Columbia Broadcasting System by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

He declared that plans for an independent labor party are based on the theory of a class cleavage wholly foreign to American institutions and held that the legislative gains for working men and women secured through the Nonpartisan Political Policy of the American Federation of Labor indicated the necessity of its continuance.

Turning to the political activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Green said that organized labor regarded attempts to buy favors from the Government with campaign contributions as "most reprehensible," and pointed out that the condemnation by public opinion of this practice had resulted in Federal legislation prohibiting it.

"Yet," he said, "we have recently witnessed the spectacle of a leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization brazenly demanding favors from the Government in reward for a large campaign contribution last Fall. Must not that be branded as the essence of Grundyism?"

Following is the text of that portion of Mr. Green's speech devoted to the Nonpartisan Political Policy of the American Federation of Labor, the independent labor party proposal, and the political practices and schemes of the Committee for Industrial Organization:

It has ever been the conception of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor that working people are an integral part of the Nation's sovereign citizenship.

Labor has always placed a broad interpretation upon the word "democracy", as comprehending the activities of a free people who, assuming the duties of citizenship in a self-governing Nation, will honestly endeavor to administer the affairs of government in a thoroughly democratic way.

LABOR OPPOSES CLASS DISTICTIONS

Labor regards itself as a part of our social order and the body politic. It never has accepted that sort of a social and political philosophy which favors class distinction and the placing of labor as a group either outside, above or below the political and economic standing of other groups.

The workers cast their votes as citizens of a free Republic. They vote for the election of officers and for the members of law-making bodies in accordance with their best judgment. They regard elected officers who may serve either in an executive or legislative capacity as the representatives of all the people.

CONDEMNS FAVORITISM FOR SPECIAL INTERESTS

Favoritism accorded special interests and special privileges extended to special groups, let them be corporate, financial or otherwise, by elected officials are objectionable to Labor and repugnant to their sense of justice in the administration of government.

We recall when powerful corporate and financial interests demanded special favors and special consideration from Congress and the executive officers of the Federal Government in return for political contributions.

Representatives of Manufacturers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce and the organizations of employers of labor, through men such as Mr. Grundy, who at one time was credited with being the political boss of Pennsylvania, brazenly asked the members of Congress to enact special tariff legislation in their behalf. They based their demand for the enjoyment of special privileges upon the fact that they had financed the campaign of a political party.

LAWS ENACTED AGAINST GRUNDYISM

The public conscience was aroused in opposition to such procedure. Public opinion condemned it. The people demanded that the granting of special privileges through the enactment of tariff legislation in the interests of manufacturers and corporations must cease. All of this resulted in the enactment of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and the supplemental legislation designed to prevent the representatives of special interests from collecting alleged debts due from political parties and executive officers because of financial contributions made in election campaigns.

C. I. O. ADOPTS GRUNDYISM

Labor regards any attempt made by anyone to buy favors from the Government as most reprehensible. If the stamp of public approval were placed upon such action or such a policy the administration of the affairs of government would be transferred from the control of the people to special interests and to those who represented special interests. It would strike a vital blow at the heart of democracy and self-government.

Yet we have recently witnessed the spectacle of a leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization brazenly demanding favors from the Government in reward for a large campaign contribution last Fall. Must not that be branded as the essence of Grundyism?

LABOR DEMANDS EQUAL RIGHTS

Because the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor cherish the blessings and benefits of democracy and free government they do not ask for special privileges at the hands of their own Government.

They want the officers, elected in democratic fashion, to administer the affairs of government in an impartial way in the interest, not of a special class, but of all the people.

Labor's complaint has always been against discrimination—in some instances by the courts in the use of injunctions in labor disputes and in other instances by those in charge of the administration of local, state and federal government.

In complaining against such discrimination and injustice labor has never asked for special privilege or special consideration. It has asked only for the enjoyment of equal rights, for an impartial administration of the law and for equal treatment with other groups in the administration and execution of law.

NONPARTISAN POLICY BENEFITS WORKERS

Under the direction of the Nonpartisan Political Policy of the American Federation of Labor working people have manifested rare powers of discrimination in voting against those who were regarded as unfit for administrative and legislative positions and in support of the candidates for election to office who were known to be honest, fair and capable representatives of all the people.

Through the pursuit of this policy Labor has made a distinct contribution toward the development of honest and efficient government. Reactionaries who were against legislation designed and necessary to meet the requirements of modern life have been defeated and retired to private life.

Progressive forward-looking men who possessed an understanding of the Nation's social and economic problems and who place service for all the people above and beyond service to special interests have been elected to office through the concentrated and united votes of Labor. These candidates for office were defeated or elected without regard to political affiliation or political party.

LABOR LEGISLATION ACHIEVED

The success of this policy which has been so religiously followed by the American Federation of Labor is reflected in the enactment of the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction act, the Social Security Act, the Housing Act, Convict Labor legislation, which protects free labor against the competition of goods manufactured by convicts, Child Labor legislation and Social Justice legislation in the different states.

All of these measures, together with many other measures which are of great interest to Labor, have been enacted into law largely as a result of the sponsorship of the American Federation of Labor and its demand that such measures be passed in the different states by state legislatures and the Congress of the United States.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY FALLACY

There is no doubt but that, at the moment, there are those who, differing with the Nonpartisan Political Policy of the American Federation of Labor, are planning to create and launch a so-called independent labor political party. Perhaps they hope to unite certain groups of labor and certain groups of farmers in support of such a political program.

Such action would mean a departure from the democratic Nonpartisan Political Policy which Labor has followed throughout the 150 years of the existence of our Republic. The wisdom of such a course can be justifiably challenged.

EMPHASIZES CLASS CLEAVAGE

The political psychology existing in our country and the character and form of our constitutional government are in no way suited to the organization and development of an independent Labor Party.

We have ever sought to maintain here in our beloved country a democracy free from class distinction or class cleavage. We have endeavored to avoid the development of a political policy which would divide the people of our country into classes.

The need for the preservation of democracy and for national unity gained inspiration from that section of the Declaration of Independence which reads: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

MOTIVATED BY PERSONAL AMBITION

There may be those who, moved by personal ambition, see an opportunity to gain political power through the organization, domination and control of

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C. I. O. DICTATORSHIP BLAMED FOR LOSS OF STEEL STRIKE

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through autocratic and dictatorial control wherein the membership have nothing to say but instead are governed by edicts, pronouncements and ultimatums issued by those who govern and rule. The other is through the exercise of complete control and administration by the membership. They, and they alone determine the policies which shall be followed in the administration of the organization's affairs. This is as it should be because all powers of government should be derived from the consent of the governed.

OFFICERS ARE SERVANTS OF THE WORKERS

The American Federation of Labor has chosen the democratic way. It will have nothing whatever to do with autocratic domination or dictatorial control. It firmly believes that the workers should determine all questions which affect their economic and industrial interests, through an expression of their judgment in accordance with democratic principles and policies.

Its officers are the servants of the workers and not their masters. They are charged with the responsibility of administering its affairs in conformity with he laws which the membership may adopt and the instructions which may be given them. This fundamental rule of democratic determination should and must apply in the pursuit of organized labor's economic policies

MAJORITY VOTE IN STRIKES

Those who engage in strikes for higher wages, recognition of their unions or improved conditions of employment should be permitted to decide by a majority vote as to whether they should launch and engage in an industrial conflict Surely those who are to suffer and sacrifice in a strike ought to be accorded the right to say whether they are ready and willing to do so. The issues involved in any impending industrial conflict ought to be made clear and thoroughly understood. When this is done the possibilities of sucess or failure can be carefully considered and conscientiously determined.

STEEL WORKERS NOT PERMITTED TO VOTE ON STRIKE

The steel strike which was ordered and sponsored by the Committee for Industrial Organization failed and was completely lost because of a disregard of these elemental rules of democratic determination and procedure. No vote was taken by those employed in the steel mills upon the question of whether or not they should engage in a strike before the strike was ordered. Evidently these steel workers did not favor a strike because only a minority responded to the strike order and strike call.

The facts which were disclosed in connection with the strike showed that an overwhelming majority of the steel workers were opposed to the strike. This attitude of the steel workers ought to have been disclosed before the strike was ordered rather than after the strike was in effect.

Neither the opposition of the so-called steel barons nor the assignment of troops to steel communities could have prevented the steel strike from being a success if the workers affected had, by an overwhelming vote, ordered the strike and actively engaged in it, shutting down the steel mills, refraining from working and serving, keeping them idle until an honorable and fair settlement was reached.

DID NOT RUSH TO C.I.O.

The chief spokesman of the Committee for Industrial Organization proclaimed, when that organization was formed, that steel workers were impatient to organize, were prevented from doing so by the American Federation of Labor and would rush into the Committee for Industrial Organization if offered a certain type of organization.

Well, why did they not rush in when offered that type and form of organization? The Wagner Act conferred upon them the right to organize and bargain collectively, free from intimidation and discharge.

Why was the strike a miserable failure?

C.I.O. LEADERS KILLED STRIKE

The leaders of the strike must accept responsibility for its collapse. They cannot place it upon others. They were like generals attempting to win a major battle without an army. They seemed to believe that a decided minority of the workers could win a strike regardless of the attitude of either the corporation or a majority of the workers.

Under such circumstances it was but natural that the leaders of such a lost cause would applaud the use of troops by the Governors of sovereign States in keeping steel mills closed until a settlement was reached and denounce the use of troops for any other purpose in strike zones and in strike communities.

STEEL WORKERS SUFFER FROM C.I.O. FOLLY

The failure of this steel strike, which was the major industrial conflict of the year, greatly injured those both directly and indirectly involved. The effect of the collapse of the strike is clearly in evidence in the communities where the steel mills are located and in the mining communities where the coal miners were called out on a sympathetic strike. There is an accumulation of human wreckage and suffering as a result of the loss of the steel strike in evidence in Youngstown, Warren, Canton and Massillon, Ohio; Johnstown, Pennsylvania; South Chicago, Illinois; Monroe, Michigan, and Gary, and other towns in Indiana.

No sophistry in which any spokesman for the Committee for Industrial Organization may engage nor scurrilous denunciation which may be directed toward those in executive authority either in the States or the nation can shift the blame for the loss of the steel strike from the shoulders of those who were directly responsible. It must be placed where it properly belongs. The workers understand it, people generally comprehend it and those who were the victims of the strike know who then leaders were.

No defense can be made of the steel corporations or their management. The actions they took and the statement they made would never have been supported by public opinion if their employees had presented a united front in support of a leadership in which they had confidence. The leaders in charge of the steel strike sought to force the management through minority pressure to accept their terms. The corporations knew this was impossible, but even so Labor will not accept the action the steel corporations took as justification for the position assumed.

STRIKE VOTE WOULD HAVE AVOIDED DEFEAT AND SUFFERING

The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor share, with those who suffered so greatly, the feelings of distress and disappointment which they experienced as the result of the steel strike which failed. Naturally their sympathies go out to those whose hopes and ideals were crushed and to all those who suffered immeasurable loss.

It is reasonable to conclude that the costly experience through which many of those involved in the steel strike passed could have been avoided if the workers had been accorded an opportunity to decide by a vote as to whether they were ready and willing to participate in an industrial conflict with the steel corporation.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IS A. F. OF L. POLICY

The American Federation of Labor favors collective bargaining because it believes in industrial democracy. The right of the workers to engage in collective bargaining and to organize for the furtherance of such democratic procedure is recognized and accepted.

It was long ago conceded that working people possessed a moral right to organize free from intimidation and coercion and to bargain collectively with their employers. Because society recognized and conceded the exercise of this moral right, working men and women who possessed the courage organized and banded together for mutual protection.

LEGAL RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

Even under this handicap of possessing only a moral right to organize the workers made definite progress. Now, legal recognition has been given to the exercise of this right. Company unions have been outlawed and discrimination and discharge, because workers joined independent, free, democratic unions, is prohibited by law.

This means that wage agreements negotiated through collective bargaining are worked out through the application of a democratic formula. All ofthis can be properly classified as industrial democracy. Out of this will come an equality in bargaining power which will enable working men and women to negotiate wage agreements on an advantageous and relative basis.

Union-Made Goods Make Large Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

eighteen cities, and the Governors of Texas and Utah declared State-wide union label weeks in those States.

In local fields exhibits of union label products, services, labels, shop cards and buttons were sponsored by the union label committees of central labor bodies in thirteen cities.

Exhibits were also featured in conjunction with the Wisconsin State Fair, the conventions of the Ohio and New Jersey State Federations of Labor, and in other localities.

Agreement with Farmers' Union

The agreement between the Union Label Trades Department and the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, popularly known as the Farmers' Union, has been most encouraging, according to the Department. There is a growing sentiment, the report said, in a number of States "for reciprocal agreements between the members of the Farmers' Union and labor unions to encourage farmers to buy only union label goods and patronize only union services, and, in turn, the members of organized labor agree to buy only from merchants who display the Farmers' Union shop card and label. It can be safely stated that a million and a half farmers are now union label conscious to the extent that they buy union made wearing apparel and other union made products whenever it is possible to obtain them."

Courses in Educational Institutions

The Department was also responsible for having the union label made one of the topics in economic courses taught in high schools, colleges and universities.

In addition a number of speakers familiar with the subject of union goods and services were assigned to various meetings in all parts of the country and large quantities of union label literature were distributed.

Radio Broadcasts

An important field was entered when the Department completed arrangements for a series of recordings of outstanding radio talks on the union label to be used in local radio stations.

In emphasizing the value of the use of the radio in carrying on propaganda for the union label the report said there are approximately eighty-five independent radio broadcasting stations in the United States and Canada contributing time to the local labor movements for radio programs.

New Affiliates

During the year the International Jewelry Workers' Union and the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union of North America affiliated with the Department.

In addition, the following organizations are considering affiliation: American Flint Glass Workers' Union; International Ladies Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union; Quarry Workers' International Union of North America; Sheep Shearers Union of North America; American Wire Workers' Protective Association.

Importance of Women's Auxiliaries

The Executive Board emphasized the growing importance of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, which was organized last year by the Union Label Trades Department with the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. A considerable number of women's auxiliaries of national and international unions belong to the group, the purpose of which is to carry on campaigns for the union label, shop cards and buttons in all communities where the auxiliaries have branches.

Sound Financial Condition

The funds of the Department were reported as in sound condition. The receipts from the per capita tax and other sources amounted to $33,644.05. The expenses were $32,961.28. The excess of cash payments over cash receipts was $682.77 and the balance on hand at the end of the year was $5,816.53.

Executive Board Members

The members of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department which submitted the report are: Matthew Woll, president; Joseph Obergfell, first vice president; A. A. Myrup, second vice president; Charles P. Howard, third vice president; John J. Mara, fourth vice president; T. A. Rickert, fifth vice president; I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer.

Green Urges United Action by American Legion and Labor to Protect Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

They cease to exist and, as a result, the workers and their families suffer.

INTOLERANCE AND PERSECUTION SPREAD

The record made during these revolutionary changes shows that the flame of racial and religious hatred, intolerance and persecution spreads rapidly, consuming the bulwarks of civilization. It seems incredible that dictatorships arouse all the primitive instincts of hate and oppression.. Those who cherish the principles of freedom and liberty are shocked at the reports which emanate from those sections of the world.

LIBERTY STILL LIVES IN AMERICA

Happily the people of the United States still breathe the air of freedom and liberty. Under a beneficent Government, where the people shape and order the administration of their affairs, greater safeguards and protection are being accorded the masses of the people. This fact is reflected in the enactment of Social Security legislation and other legislative measures which have for their purpose the protection of the aged, the weak and the helpless.

UNITED STATES PROTECTS TRADE UNIONS

In flagrant contrast with the destruction of free trade unions in countries which are autocratically controlled, we find our Government enacting measures giving trade unions a legal status and specifically providing that working people may organize into independent, democractic trade unions and be represented by organizations and representatives of their own choosing free from intimidation or persecution.

There free trade unions are outlawed and destroyed: here they are given a legal status and the protection of the law. In the light of these facts there can be no question as to where working people who seek to be free must stand. They must align themselves with those who are determined that our form of government and our free, democratic institutions shall be protected and maintained at any cost.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S SOCIAL BENEFITS

The organized labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, has evolved out of the social and economic progress of the Nation. In its expansion it has paralleled the growth of the Nation.

In the beginning it was looked upon with disfavor by some groups but it has proved its usefulness and worth, both as a stabilizing force in our industrial life and as a strong influence for good in the spiritual, civic and political life of the Nation.

We realize this fact when we consider the great contribution which the organized labor movement made in the alleviation of distress, in the spirit of self-control which it cultivated and in the steady and courageous way in which it influenced the workers to meet their distressing and trying experiences which they faced during the last six years of widespread unemployment.

It was during such trying days when the counsel, advice and financial assistance of the trade unions and their individual members proved to be of great assistance to their fellow-workers and to the Government, as well.

LEGAL RIGHT TO ORGANIZE WON

Working people always possessed the moral right to organize. They exercised that right fearlessly in the face of tremendous opposition. They asked always to be free to organize because they understood perfectly well that they could only cope with powerful corporations and aggregations of employers when permitted to mobilize their full economic strength.

They sought to establish a basis of equality in bargaining power with their employers. This objective could only be reached when they were accorded the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Now they have won their fight for legal recognition and legal standing. Through the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act the Congress of the United States declared that workers were clothed with the legal right to organize and unite for mutual helpfulness, to establish their trade unions, free from intimidation or interference on the part of employers, and to bargain collectively upon the subject of wages, hours and conditions of employment, through representatives of their own choosing.

Thus Labor is now armed with the two-fold right, moral and legal, to organize into free, independent, democratic trade unions. This was a great achievement. It could only be realized in a self-governing nation, such as ours. It was brought about in an orderly way, through appeal and petition to the Congress of the United States.

FOE OF COMMUNISM, NAZISM, FASCISM

The American Federation of Labor, with its membership totalling more than four million dues-paying men and women, remains steadfast and uncompromising in its opposition to Communism, Fascism, Nazism and the different philosophies which all these "isms" represent.

We will have nothing to do with these destructive movements. We shall oppose them vigorously, as we have always done, and resist with all the resources at our command all attempts which they may make to substitute the form of government which they advocate for the free, representative form of government which our forefathers established here.

We recognize that in a democracy the people may change their form of government at will but it is inconceivable that an enlightened people which has practiced the art of self-government for one hundred and fifty years would accept either Fascism or Communism. Both represent autocracy and the rule of the dictator.

We can never permit these forms of government to be imposed upon a free people here through force and revolution.

CHAMPION OF FREE SPEECH, ASSEMBLAGE, PRESS AND RELIGION

The agents and representatives of these subversive forces who are so assiduously at work attempting to undermine our form of government and establish either Communism or Fascism here should know and understand that the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion are united in opposition to their policies and will always stand as a barrier to their advance.

We are the champions and defenders of our American form of government, its traditions and its heritage of free speech, free assemblage, freedom of the press and freedom of religion.

COMMUNISTS CANNOT DESTROY THE A. F. OF L.

Unfortunately, attempts have been made by the Communists to seek and secure control of the organized labor movement of the United States. Developments of the past few years have demonstrated that fact. They were met with stubborn, determined opposition. They realize, after years of concentrated effort that they cannot penetrate the sanctity of the American Federation of Labor or impair its solidarity.

The real problem which the people of our country must face is the preservation of our democratic, constitutional form of government. We must practice eternal vigilance guarding with scrupulous care the welfare of the Nation and its people. The principles and policies underlying our political philosophy must be protected and preserved for ourselves and succeeding generations.

C. I. O. POLITICAL SCHEME IS STIGMATIZED BY GREEN

(Continued from Page 1)

an independent political labor party. Such men dream dreams of autocratic control and political domination.

That has never been the aim and purpose of the masses of the people as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

The officers of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are not seeking political office or political preferment. That is one reason why they are devoted to the application and pursuit of a Nonpartisan Political Policy.

They are primarily concerned in the promotion of the economic, social and industrial welfare of working people. They are more concerned about the enactment of legislation in the interest of working men and women than they are in the promotion of a political party.

For this reason it is my opinion the American Federation of Labor will again reaffirm its Nonpartisan Political Policy at he Denver Convention in October. In my judgment it will refrain from having anything to do with the formation of an independent political Labor Party.

The men and women of Labor appreciate very greatly the blessings of liberty and freedom conferred upon the people of our Nation by the Constitution of the United States. They will jealously guard the rights inherent in them as sovereign citizens of the Republic.

They are striving, as are other groups, for the realization of a better day and a better life. They believe this objective can be more fully realized through the pursuit of an economic and political policy which provides for the application of the principles of democracy and democratic procedure in the solution of our common problems.

Metal Trades Charge C. I. O. Is Agent Of Red Plot Against the A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

all employes, Communists and non-Communists alike.

"These disclaimers, weak as they are, have no bearing upon the fact that a very large number of active members and officers of the Communist Party have been on the C. I. O. payroll as organizers in steel, in automobiles, in the oil fields and in the textile industries.

A. F. of L. Unions Influenced

"The successful infiltration of Communists into the activities of the C. I. O. has led to an active effort to infiltrate into local unions within the family of the A. F. of L. during the year. As the result of this Communist influence, supplemented by the activities of the C. I. O., a number of A. F. of L. local unions adopted resolutions condemning the policies of the A. F. of L., of President William Green, the Executive Council and many other responsible trade-union officials."

C. I. O. Minority Rule

With regard to the practices of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the report assailed the Lewis group for its application of the methods and tactics of minority rule, this beng particularly so in connection with their strike policy and their relation with employers.

This minority rule, the report stressed, meant that where the C. I. O. was able to secure a few members a sit-down strike would then be declared, mass picketing would follow, and "sometimes the pickets were imported from other cities and States."

It was stated in the report that members of the A. F. of L. unions "were either forced to stay away from the shops or compelled to go through the hostile mass picket line, in which many women had been prevailed upon to take part."

The report asserted that the metal trades unions have members in automobile and accessories plants and recited the attempts of these unions to bring pressure to bear on General Motors and Chrysler Corporations against awarding exclusive bargaining rights to the C. I. O. It added that assurances in conformity to their pleas were received by the metal crafts unions.

Amend Labor Relations Act

On the subject of the National Labor Relations Act the report recommended that it be amended so as to deprive the National Labor Relations Board of the duty of determining whether the unit for collective bargaining shall be by craft, plant, company or industry.

A fear was voiced in the report that the Labor Relations Act may lead to cumpulsory trade unionism and pointed to the destruction of trade unions under dictatorships.

It suggested the advisability of a Federal labor law similar to the law operating in the railway industry, which specifically instructs the National Mediation Board that "the majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine who shall be the representative of the craft or class for the purposes of this act."

The report claimed that the National Labor Relations Board was not protecting the rights of skilled workers allied with the American Federation of Labor in designating the units in plants for collective bargaining elections.

Election Postponements Condemned

The action of the Board in postponing elections to select collective bargaining agencies was condemned.

"In some instances," the report said, "where our affiliated international unions have asked for an election to determine the proper body for collective bargaining, the election has been postponed for many months."

It was pointed out that this delay enabled the C. I. O. to perfect their organizing activities in the hope of securing a majority before the election was held.

The report suggested that the delegates to the convention consider the advisability of sponsoring joint agreements of several metal trades unions with a single employer as more advantageous than the negotiation of agreements with each of the metal trades.

357,951 Jobless Get Employment

But 4,843,350 Are Still on Registration Lists of U. S. Employment Service.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—According to a report of the U. S. Employment Service, made public by Secretary of Labor Perkins, the Mountain states area is leading the way in employment, with an average drop in unemployment of 13.3 per cent during August, while the North Central region just missed a reduction by showing a gain of 0.1 per cent.

"A total of 357,951 placements of all types were made, of which 227,999 were in private jobs, and at the end of August 4,853,350 persons were actively seeking jobs through the offices of the service," Miss Perkins said.

Big Drop in Unemployed

"This shows a decline of 1.8 per cent from the number of actively registered at the end of July and is 29.0 per cent fewer than the number of registrants in the active file at the end of August, 1936, when there were 6,833,680 active applications on file."

The active file, which contains the applications of employed persons seeking better jobs and relief workers employed on W. P. A. projects, as well as those of totally unemployed registrants, included the registrations of 2,747,797 men and 1,105,553 women.

Private Placements Increase

The private placements the report disclosed, were [illegible] per cent higher in August than in [illegible] and were 74.7 per cent higher than in August, 1936. Men were placed in 142,794 of the private jobs filled, a gain of 4.6 per cent for the month, and women in 85,205 of the private openings, a gain of 19.7 per cent from the previous month.

126,826 Non-Relief Jobs

Employment offices made 126,826 placements in public non-relief employment. Included in this category were jobs in public building construction projects and in the regular governmental employment of local, state and Federal units.

A total of 283,562 new applicants were registered in August. This was 26.4 per cent less than in the same month last year. The service made 19,728 placements of war veterans and at the end of the month 260,175 veterans were seeking jobs.

MULLANEY IS HONORED BY ASBESTOS WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Board, which pointed out at length the many achievements of the American Federation of Labor and as a consequence, the great advancement of the workers of our country. This resolution further stressed the American Federation of Labor policy of repudiating all open or disguised forms of Communism, Nazism, Fascism, or any of the other foreign "isms" or agencies that have for their purpose the displacing of our present form of government and the substitution of their own, and in conclusion,

"Resolved, That this fifteenth convention of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, assembled in Chicago, September 20, 1937, pledge to its parent body, the American Federation of Labor, its unswerving loyalty, its fullest cooperation and financial support for the purpose of halting the invasion of its ranks by the so-called 'C. I. O.' or any other group attempting to challenge its supremacy."

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention and Secretary instructed to forward copy of same and convention action to Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention amended and strengthened that portion of the laws of the Asbestos Workers Association which provide for the expulsion of such of the membership as may be found in affiliation with any organization advocating the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES MEN FORM A. F. OF L. UNION

Paris, Ky. (AFLNS).—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has instituted a new local union here, composed of Kentucky Utilities employees. This is reported to complete the organization of all state divisions of the Utilities company except the concern's Central and Eastern Kentucky divisions. Members of the Paris local are employed throughout the company's Northern Kentucky division.

R. M. Watt, president of the company, has recognized the new union, according to an announcement by W. H. Allen, of Akron, Ohio, International representative for the I. B. of E. W.

U. S. Court Hits Sit-Down Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

pany seeking to clear the vessel of the strikers.

"The strikers had no legal rights, said Judge Coleman, declaring 'they are by their own admission trespassers, and members of a union whose direction they blindly follow. The owners owe them nothing.'"

"'What is it the men want?' asked the Judge. Answering his own question, he went on: 'To compel the owner to pay them and other members of the crew higher wages and other things they claim they are entitled to. They seek to do it by taking possession of the vessel and saying to the owners, "You can't use her until you meet our demands."'"

C. I. O. Attorneys Reprimanded

"Criticizing the attorneys, I. Duke Avnet and Wilfred T. McQuaid, a former Assistant United States District Attorney, Judge Coleman reminded them of their oath of office as members of the bar, with particular attention to the section which instructs them not to take into court any issue which is not honestly debatable or which has no foundation at law.

"The difficulty began about September 3, after the crew was signed on. The N. M. U. men refused to work after demanding better working conditions.

"The company subsequently declined to furnish provisions for the strikers. They attempted to get food by launch. The seamen failing in this, the N. M. U. headquarters sent five to eight packages of food to them daily for the last eleven days by parcel post, special delivery."

TEAMSTERS STRIKE THREAT REOPENS AGREEMENT TALKS

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLNS).—A threatened strike of 150 cab drivers for the Public Service Cab Association, the city's largest cab association, was at least temporarily averted when Local No. 156, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, accepted a promise of association officials to negotiate.

The union seeks an agreement, the terms of which are similar to the important contract recently completed with the Yellow Cab Company, through which about 1,100 men gained a minimum guarantee of $18 a week, with 45 per cent commission on all over a $40 "book."

EDITORIALS

Specific Advantages Which Trade Unions Gain For Their Members

A specific illustration of the tremendous advantages which the workers derive from membership in bona fide trade unions administered along constructive lines was contained in the report which W. D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, made to the twenty-fifth convention of the Association recently held in San Francisco, California.

Pointing out that the Association had established its funds for payment of death, disability and old age benefits in 1896, Mr. Mahon reported that since then members of the Association and their dependents have drawn $21,758,791.62 from these funds. In the last two years alone, he said, 2,315 death benefit claims, 445 old age benefit claims, and 14 disability benefit claims have been paid.

In addition, the Association has secured paid vacation periods ranging from seven to fourteen days annually for 60,000 members.

Moreover increased wages amounting to millions of dollars were secured for members of the Association during the last two years and in many instances the thirty-six hour and forty-hour week were obtained without reduction in weekly wages.

Trade unionism pays the workers!

What Will Become of the Twenty Men?

Certain economists and columnists saturated with the average employers psychology persist in solemnly discussing the hallucination that so-called "labor-saving" machinery does not really displace workers but actually increases the number of jobs available.

The indubitable irrationality of this sort of reasoning, if it can really be called reasoning, is pointedly illustrated by the following short news story inconspicuously published in the Cincinnati Enquirer for September 18, 1937:

> **ASPHALT SPREADER READY FOR USE ON SPRING GROVE JOB—DOES WORK OF 20 MEN**
>
> A mechanical asphalt spreader will be used by the city for the first time, according to Highway Department officials, when work in repaving a section of Spring Grove Avenue between the Western Hills Viaduct and Dreman Avenue is started early next week.
>
> Abandonment of the old streetcar tracks, because of the new trolley bus service, is making the repaving necessary.
>
> The work over the 3.2-mile section will cost approximately $10,000 and require three weeks to complete, officials said. The mechanical spreader will do the work of nearly 20 men, it was said.

It will be noted that the Cincinnati Highway Department officials do not report that the hours of labor of those who operate the mechanical spreader were to be reduced so as to provide jobs and wages for the twenty men. Their work was being done by an iron man. And that was all there was to be said about it. Let them hustle for a living for themselves and their families as best they could.

In this case, and in similar cases of machinery used as a substitute for working men, the important question is, What will become of the men?

Government Action Against Social Security Racketeers

The action taken by the Federal Trade Commission to suppress a firm which included in its name the words "social security counselors" is a meritorious procedure that should be extended to other fraudulent practitioners.

According to the statement by the Commission, this concern used "unfair methods of competition in the sale of correspondence courses of instruction designed to educate students for positions in the United States Government."

These methods, the Commission said, included using the words "social security counselors" to imply that the firm is connected with the United States Social Security Board or the United States Government.

In addition, the concern represented that positions with the Government are available, that examinations for such positions are being held, that the knowledge of the courses given by the firm will qualify students to obtain a Government position, that the firm will place students completing its courses in such positions, and that the money paid as tuition will be refunded if a position in the Government service is not obtained.

The investigation conducted by the Federal Trade Commission indicated the lack of truth in these statements. As a result the Commission ordered the firm to stop representing through the use of the words "social security counselors" that it is connected with either the Social Security Board or the United States Government, and also ordered it to discontinue the other practices which the Commission held to be in violation of statute law.

The work of the Federal Trade Commission in preventing unfair methods of competition is well known. Its action in banning this "social security counselors" concern from further questionable practices already prohibited by law is just one instance in its day to day work.

PAY INCREASE PACT WON BY SIOUX CITY TAILORS

Sioux City, Iowa (AFLNS).—An agreement establishing higher wages and a 45-hour week was signed by officials of the Tailors Union here and eight Sioux City firms, according to an announcement by J. C. Stoner, spokesman for the A. F. of L. unions.

The contract, which was negotiated by Albert A. Couch, president of the Iowa State Federation, and other A. F. of L. organizers, provides pay raises averaging between six and seven cents an hour, and time and one half for overtime on Sundays, holidays and after six P. M. The agreement also grants a closed shop and provides seniority rules. The employes represented by the union are tailors, fitters and their helpers.

BRICK AND CLAY WORKERS WIN PACT IN CLEARFIELD

Clearfield, Ky. (AFLNS).—Echoes of a strike that occurred in June, 1935, sounded victoriously for the local union of the United Brick and Clay Workers.

Following a hearing held at Mt. Sterling, the National Labor Relations Board directed the Lee Clay Products Company to negotiate with the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for the workers employed in the company's plant here. The company is reported to have agreed to this and, also very important, to re-hire former employees who were refused jobs following the 1935 strike.

N. Y. SCREEN ACTORS PLAN TO ENFORCE CLOSED SHOP

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—The closed shop is to be enforced in New York's film production studios, according to an announcement by the Screen Actors' Guild. At last report, all but four of the producers had signed agreements, including the major companies. Among the four who did not sign with the union promptly was the producers of the "March of Time."

Those not signing agreements will be unable to employ members of the Actors' Equity Association, the American Federation of Radio Artistes, the American Guild of Musical Artistes, nor members of the Screen Actors' Guild.

2-OPERATOR STREET CARS ASKED BY D. C. UNIONS

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—A bill introduced in Congress by Representative Dirksen of Illinois to require all street cars and busses in the District of Columbia seating over 20 passengers, to have two operators, has been unanimously endorsed by the Washington Central Labor Union.

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED STARTS ON NOVEMBER 16

Post Office Will Take Questions Into About 31,000,000 Families.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

John D. Biggers, whom President Roosevelt named to head the nation's unemployment census, plans a prompt and complete count of the unemployed.

Following a conference at the White House attended by representatives of the Government, agriculture, industry and labor, Mr. Biggers announced that questionnaires would be distributed to about 31,000,000 families by the Post Office Department on Nov. 16 and 17.

Boris Shiskin, representing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said the Federation "is cooperating 100 per cent" to make the census a success.

Indications are that at least six questions will appear on the forms to be filled out, including whether unemployed, how long unemployed, whether employment is needed, what work best fitted for and if able to do it; age and sex. Present plans call for a registration period after the count, to provide opportunity for any skipped in the canvass to register.

Thereafter, there may be some checkbacks and it is stated that every effort will be made to avoid padding, while getting a complete count of all unemployed persons. If plans can be completed in time, the count will be made before Christmas; but otherwise it will have to wait until after the holiday mail rush.

After all replies are in, an elaborate checking and classifying system will be necessary, in which many workers, probably selected from relief rolls, will find temporary employment. The law providing for the count of the unemployed specifies that it must be completed before April 1, 1938.

ONTARIO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IS PLANNED

Hat Industry Throughout the Province Is Placed Under Industrial Standards Act.

Peterborough, Ontario (AFLNS).—Premier Michael Hepburn told an audience here that, if the Liberal Party is returned to power, the Ontario Legislature will enact an unemployment insurance law.

Announcement was made of the Premier's unemployment insurance plan following the signing of an order bringing the hat industry of Ontario under the Industrial Standards Act. A committee of workers and employers will now get together and work out a wage schedule, which is expected to become binding on the hat industry throughout the Province.